

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.]

2880. Adulteration and misbranding of sorghum. U. S. v. Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co.
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4244. I. S. No. 17208-d.)

On March 4, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., a corporation, Fort Scott, Kans., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 27, 1912, from the State of Kansas into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of so-called pure sorghum which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Advo. Net weight 5 pounds. Advo. Pure Sorghum. Packed for McCord-Brady Co., Omaha, Neb."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Solids, by refractometer (per cent).....	79.39
Ash (per cent).....	2.8
Reducing sugars as invert before inversion (per cent).....	37.2
Polarization direct at 32° C. (° V.).....	+58.8
Polarization invert at 32° C. (° V.).....	+28.0
Polarization invert at 87° C. (° V.).....	+38.0
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent).....	24.3
Commercial glucose (163) (per cent).....	23.3

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information, for the reason that it contained 23.3 per cent of commercial glucose and said commercial glucose had been mixed and packed in the product in such manner as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and, further, that a substance, to wit, commercial glucose, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled "Pure Sorghum" and said statement borne on the label was false and misleading, because it misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was pure sorghum, when, as a matter of fact, it was a mixture of sorghum and commercial glucose, and was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Pure Sorghum," thereby purporting that it was a pure sorghum, when, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of sorghum and commercial glucose.

On May 5, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1914.

2881. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of peppermint essence. U. S. v. The Weideman Co. Plea of guilty to count 1 of information. Fine, \$50 and costs. Second count nolprossed. (F. & D. No. 4268. I. S. No. 2497-d.)

On November 15, 1912, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Weideman Co., a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 16, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, of a quantity of peppermint essence which was adulterated and alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: (On head of keg) "G Peppermint Essence." (On opposite end of keg) "* * * Peppermint Formula Solution of Peppermint 800 parts. Hydro-alcoholic Solution 2,000 Parts Trace of Harmless Color."